



BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1929.



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BOROUGH OF LEIGH, 1929.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor T. R. GREENOUGH, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor I. PARRY.

The MAYOR

Alderman W. GRUNDY, J.P.

„ HILTON, J.P.

Councillor BETTON, J.P.

„ BOYDELL

„ COLLIER, J.P.

„ GIBSON

„ GOUGH

„ HASELDINE

„ HIGENBOTTAM

„ T. HINDLEY

„ W. HINDLEY, J.P.

„ SEDDON

Staff of Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

*† J. CLAY BECKITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

†EDWIN JACKSON, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

†WILLIAM T. FROST, Cert. R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

†ARTHUR N. NICKLIN, Cert. R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

*Health Nurses :

†Miss A. B. BELYEA.

†Miss C. A. SMITH.

†Miss M. A. BOYDELL.

†Miss L. M. GOULDEN.

†Miss M. SMITH.

†Miss A. SHORROCK.

Clerk :

S. CUNNINGHAM.

† Contribution to salary under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

* Engaged jointly in Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Work.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1929.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Leigh, Lancs.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Borough of Leigh.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Health and Sanitation of your Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

An apology is due from me for the very late appearance of this Report. It is tendered with all sincerity, but at the same time with the excuse that its delay is due to circumstances beyond my control.

As the cause of the delay has been explained in previous Annual Reports, repetition would be superfluous, especially as steps have now been taken to remedy them.

Circumstances, however, have been more than usually adverse by reason of the fact Small-pox was still prevalent in the Borough at the beginning of the year under review, and continued in our midst up to the middle of August.

Some thousands of contacts have been kept under observation, entailing prolonged visits, interviews and investigations.

This could not have been so successfully carried out but for the loyal and untiring support of my staff as a whole.

The shortage of houses is still causing extreme overcrowding, with its accompanying interference with health and comfort. The inconvenience experienced is causing a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest very prejudicial to the well-being of those concerned. The resulting overcrowding is reflected in the less clean condition of the houses and occupants. It is extremely difficult to keep a small house, with few conveniences for cleansing, free from vermin, however great the desire, and where the management of the house is divided between two or three families, it becomes almost impossible. Such circumstances and their specified results abound in the town.

I regret to have to report a decrease in the number of births. It is 643, compared with 751 last year. The birth-rate, however, is about the average of most Lancashire towns, as the following table of comparison with towns of a similar size shows :—

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

District	Popula- tion (estimat'd) 1929.	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Corrected Death Rate	DEATH RATE FROM								
					Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis	Non-Pul- monary Tuber- culosis	Respira- tory Diseases (except T'berc'lsis	Measles	Whoopi'g Cough	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Scarlet Fever	Diphth- eria	Enteric Fever
ACCRINGTON	...	12.5	63.4	15.2	0.50	0.12	2.09	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.00
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	...	14.0	78.0	16.6	0.75	0.2	3.2	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.003	0.00
CHADDERTON	...	12.0	116.0	15.7	0.63	0.17	3.1	0.07	0.49	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHORLEY	...	14.0	71.0	13.2	0.31	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.15	0.03
ECCLES	...	15.1	68.9	13.2	0.73	0.22	2.32	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.11	0.02
KEIGHLEY	...	12.8	87.5	15.8	0.74	0.17	2.74	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.00
LANCASTER	...	15.0	105.0	14.7	0.70	0.22	2.49	0.05	0.19	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEIGH	..	13.7	132.0	15.5	0.68	0.23	3.69	0.04	0.25	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00
MACCLESFIELD	...	13.9	78.2	14.6	0.40	0.10	3.10	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00
NELSON	...	10.9	59.0	14.1	0.72	0.07	2.01	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05
STRET福德	...	14.6	52.0	13.2	0.68	0.17	2.04	0.01	0.21	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	16.3	74.0	13.4	...	...	...	0.08	0.15	...	0.02	0.08	0.01

During the year 85 children under 1 year died, making a rate of 132 per 1,000 births.

This high rate was due almost entirely to the prevalence of pulmonary diseases.

Pneumonia was the only notifiable infectious disease responsible for any infantile deaths.

I have to acknowledge indebtedness to various charitable agencies for assistance in circumstances of distress and difficulty outside the scope of the Municipal organisation. Particularly I would mention the Save the Children Fund, the Needlework Guild, the District Nursing Association, the Guild of Help, the Leigh Health Society and the Women's Guild of Service.

My thanks are due to the ladies who so generously give their services week by week to assist in carrying on the work at the Welfare Centres. Without their help the paid staff would have to be enlarged or the work considerably diminished.

Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The inhabitants of the Borough consist almost entirely of the industrial class, coal mining occupying the largest number of any single trade, closely followed by textile workers, chiefly in cotton. The insufficiency of houses is keenly felt by the working classes, and the overcrowding must of necessity prejudicially influence their social life. I consider the smoky condition of the atmosphere has a deleterious influence on the general health and predisposes to respiratory diseases, particularly bronchitis and pneumonia.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area acres (Census 1921) ..	...	...	...	6,359
Population (Census 1921) ...	...	...	...	45,545
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, middle 1929) ...	...	...	...	46,850
Density of Population per acre ...	..	...	...	7·36
Number of Inhabited Houses (beginning 1929)...	...	...	...	10,397
Number of New Houses Certified in 1929	...	...	...	371
Total at end of 1929	...	...	...	10,768
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	10,230
Number of Persons per House	...	...	...	4·35
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£270,977
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£1035
General Rate...	...	...	...	13/-

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1929.

		Total.		Male.		Female.		
Births	{ Legitimate	...	629	...	299	...	330	} Birth Rate .. 13·7
	{ Illegitimate	...	14	...	7	...	7	
Deaths	...	...	730	...	368	...	362	Death Rate ... 15·5

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth ... {from sepsis, ... —
 {from other causes, 3

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate, 130·36 ; Illegitimate, 214·28, Total, 132.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 2.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages), 12.

„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 3.

Specify any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment :—

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

			Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Phthisis Death- rate.	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
1928	...	...	16·0	12·7	0·74	93
1929	...	...	13·7	15·5	0·68	132
Mean of 5 years 1924-1928	...	...	16·7	12·9	0·77	86
Increase or Decrease in 1929 on—						
Five Years' Average ... 1924-28			- 3·0	+ 2·6	- 0·09	+ 46
Previous Year...	...	...	- 2·8	+ 2·8	- 0·06	+ 39

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

From information received by consulting death returns, and cause of absence from School of elementary school children, etc., I gather heart disease, pneumonia, bronchitis, cancer and influenza have been responsible for the largest number of cases of sickness and death.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1929

(Estimated on the figures given by the Registrar General).

GENERAL DISEASES.

	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of total deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	3	0·41	0·06
Specific Fevers ...	1	0·31	0·02
Influenza ...	62	8·49	1·32
Whooping Cough ...	12	1·64	0·25

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	32	4·38	0·68
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	11	1·50	0·23
Cancer ...	69	9·45	1·47

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASE.

Congenital Debility ...	29	3·97	0·61
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LOCAL DISEASES.

Heart and Circulatory System ...	91	12·46	1·94
Respiratory System—			
(a) Bronchitis ..	78	10·68	1·66
(b) Pneumonia ...	87	11·91	1·85
Urinary System ...	21	2·87	0·44
Reproductive System—			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	3	0·41	0·06

VIOLENT CAUSES.

Accidents ...	20	2·73	0·42
Suicides ...	10	1·36	0·21

OTHER DISEASES.

..	201	27·53	4·29
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Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1929.

	Birthrate per 1,000 total population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diph- theria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England and Wales	16·3	0·68	13·4	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·15	0·08	0·55	8·1	74
107 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	16·6	0·69	13·7	0·01	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·19	0·09	0·50	10·9	79
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	16·0	0·71	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·06	0·02	0·15	0·07	0·45	5·9	69
London	15·7	0·53	13·8	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·26	0·08	0·56	10·7	70

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

A 1. Fever.—The Infectious Disease Hospital for the Borough of Leigh is under the control of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, and is for the districts of Leigh Borough, Atherton, Tyldesley and Golborne Urban Districts, and Leigh Rural District. It is situated at Astley, outside the Borough. There are 128 beds for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Puerperal Fever, &c. The accommodation is sufficient.

2. Smallpox.—Provision is made through the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, which has a hospital containing 32 beds for a population of approximately 100,000, situated at Astley, near the isolation hospital for other infectious diseases.

B 1. Tuberculosis.—Institutional accommodation is provided entirely by the Lancashire County Council. There is no County residential institution in the Borough.

2. Maternity.—A Municipal Maternity Home was opened on March 1st, 1927, consisting of five beds in two wards and an isolation ward.

Application for admission to the Home is made on a slip attached to a form giving full particulars of conditions of admission, charges, rules of the Institution, etc., and a clause urging the importance of complete ante-natal examinations.

Provision is made for a reduction of the usual charge based on a scale which takes into consideration the income of the family and the number of its members.

The following are the particulars for the year ended December 31st, 1929 :—

(1) No. of cases admitted	...	..	...	103
(2) Average duration of stay	...	...	...	15·24 days
(3) No. of cases notified as :—				
(a) Puerperal fever	...	...	...	None
(b) Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	None
(c) Pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	None
(d) Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	1
(4) No. of infants not entirely breast fed whilst in the Institution and reason why			...	3
(a) Mother—Mastitis.				
(b) „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				
(c) „ General Debility.				
(5) No. of maternal deaths and cause	..		...	None
(6) No. of faetal deaths :—				
(a) Still-born	...	...	...	4
Prolonged and difficult labour, macerated foetus, hydrocephalic and spiral bifida.				
(b) During residence of mother	...		...	2
Intercranial hæmorrhage, prematurity.				
(7) No. of children born	...	...	...	101

The increase in the number of admissions during the year has been more pronounced during the early months of 1930.

For weeks at a time the accommodation has been over taxed and improvisation resorted to.

It is now realised that this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue and the matter is receiving the consideration of a Sub-Committee. It is evident more commodious premises must be provided or restrictions placed on admissions.

The latter alternative would be regrettable as the confidence of the public in the institution, particularly of those most in need of such provision, such as women coming from overcrowded or indifferent houses and the harassed and over worked necessitous mother, has been secured by its very success. This is entirely due to the highly efficient and tactful work of the nursing staff, who in face of difficulties have met every emergency with cheerfulness.

The demand for more extensive accommodation has been produced, and in view of the importance of the safeguarding of maternal activities and the evident desire on the part of the public to co-operate, the demand should be met in a generous spirit.

In association with the Home, and primarily intended to render less difficult the absence from the family of the mother, is a panel of Home Helps.

The members are respectable women of known good character, thoroughly domesticated and more or less free from home ties.

They are paid a fixed daily wage by the Committee, and whilst on duty are under the observation of the Health Nurses.

A contribution is paid by the householder in accordance with a scale adopted by the Committee.

Although very little demand has been made for the services of the Home Helps, the limited experience has proved highly successful and demonstrated their usefulness.

3. Children.—No provision has been made for hospital treatment of children. The Local Authority subscribes £26 5s. od. per annum to the Manchester Children's Hospital. Most cases requiring hospital treatment find their way to this institution, and a few to the Leigh Infirmary.

4. Others.—Nil.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HOSPITALS, &c.

			£	s.	d.
Manchester Eye Hospital	...	...	8	8	0
Manchester Ear Hospital	...	...	5	5	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary	...	...	50	8	0
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	3	3	0
Manchester Children's Hospital	...	...	26	5	0
Leigh Infirmary	...	...	50	0	0
Royal Salford Hospital	...	...	10	10	0
N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	3	3	0
Total			£157	2	0

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

None is provided.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases.—A motor ambulance for removal of infectious cases to the Sanatorium at Astley is provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and is housed at the Sanatorium.

(b) For non-infectious cases.—Four motor ambulances are provided by the Local Authority and housed at the Fire Station. Residents are removed free within the Borough and to a distance up to 15 miles if being conveyed to a Hospital, Infirmary or Nursing Home.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) **Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—There are three centres situated at (1) Stone House, St. Helens Road, (2) Coal Pit Lane and (3) Nangreaves Street, respectively, provided by the Local Authority. Meetings are held weekly at each centre for weighing and distribution of food, and medical consultation at Stone House weekly and at Coal Pit Lane and Nangreaves Street on alternate weeks. No medical treatment is carried out; cases requiring it are referred to their own doctor. Instructional Sewing Classes are held weekly on Tuesday afternoons under the supervision of the Health Nurses at Stone House and Coal Pit Lane. An Ante-Natal Clinic is held weekly on Monday afternoons at Stone House under the care of an Honorary Surgeon. Although every inducement is held out, it does not receive the support of the expectant mothers it deserves, but is growing in popularity. A still greater use of the Service of this Clinic is very desirable as it is felt that expectant mothers are not receiving from the midwives or their private doctor that skilled investigation which is necessary if any progress is to be made in securing a diminution of maternal deaths and morbidity. There still exists an indifference almost amounting to a prejudice to seeking advice or guidance before the event. Continuous education alone will overcome it. All the School Medical Treatment Clinics are available for children under school age. The Artificial Light Clinic was attended by 55 patients, making 440 attendances.

The following are a few of the details of the work of the Centres for 1929 :—

398 babies were entered on the books.
 2896 attendances by infants.
 513 consultations.
 185 ante-natal consultations.
 22 deaths of babies on the books.
 272 pints of fresh milk were given.
 10862½ lb. packets of dried milk were given.
 8964½ lb. packets of dried milk were sold.
 95 4 oz. pots of virol were given.
 748 4 oz. pots of virol were sold.
 387½ bottles of emulsion were given.
 321½ bottles of emulsion were sold.
 25 bottles of Horlicks were given.
 65 bottles of Horlicks were sold.
 7 bottles of Ostelin were sold.
 9 bottles of Petrolagar were sold.
 3 tins of Secway were sold.
 31 tins of Trufood were sold.

The Health Visitors' work is summarised thus :—

Primary Visits	...	...	...	...	667
Re-visits...	...	...	3232	{ under 1 year, 1259 over 1 year, 1973	
Still-births	...	..	..	...	39
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	56
Visits to Workshops	...	...	...	...	32
Interviews	...	...	...	...	687
Ante-Natal Visits...	...	...	...	...	34
Puerperal Fever Visits	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	2929

In connection with Small-pox :—

Visits to homes	...	...	...	...	1137
Examined in School	...	...	...	...	6668
Visits to Schools	...	...	...	...	51

(b) **Day Nurseries.**—There are none in the district.

(c) **School Clinics.**

Clinic.	Sessions per week.	Accommodation.
(1) Inspection	... One	... 2 Waiting Rooms and 1 Consulting Room
(2) Minor Ailment Treatment	... Five at each Centre	... Waiting Room, Dressing Room
(3) Ophthalmic	... One (as required)...	Waiting Room, Ophthalmic Room
(4) Aural	... One	... Waiting Room, Consulting Room
(5) Dental	... Four	... Waiting Room, Surgery, Recovery Room
(6) Operative (Tonsils and Adenoids)	... One (as required)...	Waiting Room, Anæsthetic Room, Operation Room, Recovery Room
(7) Artificial Light	... Two	... Waiting Room, Dressing Room, Lamp Room.

The School Clinics are held at Stone House, St. Helens Road, and at the Branch Clinics situated in Coal Pit Lane and Nangreaves Street and are provided by the Leigh Education Committee.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**—This service is under the control of the Lancashire County Council. The central dispensary of one of the county areas is situated in the town. The following statement showing treatment, etc., was supplied by the Consulting Tuberculosis Officer :—

	Adults.		Children.		Total.						
	15 and over.										
No. of cases admitted to Sanatoria	...	8	...	4	...	12					
No. of cases admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals	42	...	—	...	...	42			
No. of cases admitted to General Hospitals	8	...	11	..	...	19			
No. of cases granted Skin Hospital Treatment	1	...	—	...	...	1			
No. of cases granted X-Ray examination...	97	..	28	...	...	125			
No. of cases granted Dispensary Supervision or Dispensary Treatment	204	...	54	...	258				
No. of cases under supervision on 31st December, 1929				
Pulmonary	100	} 173	6	} 55	106	} 228	
Non-Pulmonary	66		47		113		
Combined (Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary)					7		2		9		
15 cases receiving Artificial Light Treatment at Eccles County Dispensary.											

During the year 16 cases were taken from the register as "cured," &c.

The County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 13 Church Street, is open each Wednesday and Friday at 9-30 a.m. and also on the second Thursday in each month at 6-30 p.m. for patients who are working. Close co-operation has thus been maintained between Medical Practitioners, including the School Medical Officer, who regularly sends children with suspicious symptoms, and the Tuberculosis Staff. Working in close association with the Dispensary, there is a voluntary Care Committee which meets monthly at the Dispensary for the purpose of providing clothing, nourishment, &c., for poor consumptives in order to enable them to persevere with their long course of treatment and prevent their becoming chargeable to the Guardians.

Artificial Light Treatment is now available for patients from this Dispensary.

(e) **Venereal Diseases.**—The scheme for treatment is administered by the County Council.

There is no centre for treatment in the town, but a choice can be made from Bolton, Wigan, Manchester, Salford and Warrington, all very accessible, and fares are paid in necessitous cases.

The Health Department acts as an information bureau to patients and medical practitioners.

The County Council supplies outfits for the collection of specimens and examinations free of charge. Salvarsan substitutes are also supplied free to approved medical practitioners. The service provided is decidedly adequate, but patients fail to embrace the full benefit by stopping treatment prematurely. Some compulsory means to ensure full course is necessary before the expenditure entailed can be considered remunerative.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

All members are engaged whole time.

Office held.	Name.	Qualifications.	Other Offices held.
†Medical Officer of Health...	J. Clay Beckitt ...	M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H.	School Medical Officer Med. Off. M. & C. W.
†Chief Sanitary Inspector...	Edwin Jackson ...	A. R. San. I., M. S. I. A.	Inspector under the Canal boats Acts. Rat Officer
†Sanitary Inspector...	Wm. T. Frost ...	Cert. R. San. I., M. S. I. A.	
†,,	...Arthur N. Nicklin	Cert. R. San. I., M. S. I. A.	
†Health Nurse	..Miss A. B. Belyea.	Children's Training C. M. B. R. S. I. Cert. for Women Health Visitors and School Nurses.	School Nurse.
†,,	...Miss C. A. Smith..	General and Fever Training	School Nurse
†,,	...Miss A. M. Boydell.	General Training C. M. B. Cert. Q. V. J. I.	School Nurse
†,,	...Miss L. M. Goulden	General Training and C. M. B.	School Nurse
†,,	...Miss M. Smith	Health Visitor's Experience, C. M. B.	School Nurse
†,,	...Miss A. Shorrock.	General Training C. M. B. New Health Visitor's Cert.	School Nurse
Clerk	...S. Cunningham		

MATERNITY HOME.

Office held.	Name.	Qualifications.
Medical Officer (Honorary)	... L. A. P. Burt ...	M. B., Ch. B.
†Matron	... Miss R. M. Roberts ...	General Training C. M. B., State Registered
†Staff Nurse	... Miss A. M. Stewart ... (Resigned 6th March, 1929)	General Training C. M. B., State Registered
†,,	... Miss S. J. Storey ...	General Training C. M. B., State Registered
†,,	... Miss W. Irons ... (Appointed 7th June, 1929)	General Training C. M. B., State Registered

†Contribution to salary under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS AND HOSPITALS.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) **General.**—A Local District Nursing Association, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, carries on a very useful work. Two fully-trained Nurses are engaged and render very highly appreciated service in the homes. They are not allowed to visit infectious cases or attend confinements. There is no definite scheme of co-operation between the Association and the Health Department of the Local Authority, but constant reference from one to the other is carried out by the staffs. The Corporation does not subscribe to the funds of the Nursing Association. Occasionally a local private trained nurse is available for engagement, but such services are usually supplied through private nurses' homes in one of the neighbouring towns.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.**—The Health Nurses meet the demand as far as possible in the case of children suffering from Measles, Diarrhœa, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c. Arrangements have been made with the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital to provide in-patient treatment to infants suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum if such treatment is requested by the medical practitioner.

A fee of £3 3s. od. per week is paid by the local authority, to include the mother of the patient.

Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, arrangements have been made with a Specialist attached to a teaching hospital to visit the homes of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia patients for consultation on request of the Medical Attendant.

Also under similar circumstances for the supply of a trained nurse.

In only one instance was the Specialist called in and the Nurse in attendance for one week.

MIDWIVES.

No midwife is supplied or subsidised by the Public Health Authority. There are 18 midwives practising in the district. The service is sufficiently supplied, but the work is very unevenly distributed, a few midwives having more than their share of the practice.

PRIVATE AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Name of Act.	Date of Adoption.
Leigh Corporation Act	... September, 1903
Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1879	... In or about 1879
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889...	27th November, 1889
Private Street Works Act, 1892	... 30th July, 1895
Libraries Act, 1892	... 27th September, 1892
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 :	
Parts II. and III.	... 26th April, 1892
Parts IV. and V.	... 9th November, 1900
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 :	
Part III.	... 11th March, 1902
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890...	14th October, 1902
Museum and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	... 11th March, 1902
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 :	<div> <div>By Order of the Local Government Board, dated 1st May, 1913, which Order repealed the following Sections of the Leigh Corporation Act, 1903 : Sections, 151, 167 (so far as relates to Sec. 34 of the Act of 1907), 210, 211 and 212.</div> </div>
Part II., Sections 22, 30 and 33	
Part III., Sections 34, 36, 37, 49 and 51	
Part IV., Sections 55, 56, 63, 64 and 65	
Part V. (whole)	
Part X. (whole)	
Leigh Corporation Act, 1920	...
Public Health Act, 1925 :	
Part II., III., IV., V.	... 19th April, 1926
Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926	... 16th May, 1927

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

	Date when made by Council.	Approved by Government Department.
Prohibition of Book-making, Betting or Wagering in Public Places	...16th Oct. 1900 ...	—
Compulsory Lighting of Vehicles	...13th Mar. 1900...	3rd May 1900
Prevention of Danger from Telegraph Wires, &c.	...12th Mar. 1901...	7th Oct. 1901
Markets	...30th Aug. 1901...	15th Oct. 1901
Omnibuses	...10th Sept. 1901...	26th Oct. 1901
Management, Use and Regulation of the Public Baths	...10th Sept. 1901...	29th Oct. 1901
Drainage of Existing Buildings	... 8th April 1902...	31st May 1902
New Streets and Buildings	...11th Aug. 1925...	3rd Nov. 1925
Slaughter-houses	...14th Oct. 1902 ...	29th Nov. 1902
Offensive Trades	...14th Oct. 1902 ...	29th Nov. 1902
Common Lodging-houses	...14th Oct. 1902 ..	29th Nov. 1902
Nuisances	... 9th Nov. 1903...	2nd Jan. 1904.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures used for Human Habi- tation in the Borough of Leigh	...13th Oct. 1908 ...	23rd Dec. 1908
Provision of Means of Escape in case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops in the Borough of Leigh	... 8th June 1909 ...	2nd July 1909
For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Leigh and for the Prevention of Nuisances	...11th May 1909 ...	—
Rear Lights on Vehicles	... 8th Oct. 1912 ...	28th Nov. 1912
For Regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading by Young Persons	...10th Aug. 1920...	22nd Jan. 1921
Regulations as to Internal Water Fittings, Service Pipes, &c.	...March 1907 ...	—
Regulating the Travelling and Pre- vention of Nuisances in Motor Omnibuses	...13th June 1922 ...	23rd Aug. 1922
Pleasure Grounds	...12th Dec. 1922 ...	7th Feb. 1923
Smoke Abatement	...29th Oct. 1929 ...	19th Dec. 1929
Nursing Homes	...29th Oct. 1929 ...	19th Dec. 1929

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) **Water Supply.**--Purchased in bulk from the Liverpool Corporation. It is frequently chemically examined and found satisfactory. The lead solvency action found to exist some years ago is effectively checked by systematic treatment. Service reservoir equals one day's supply. Average daily consumption per head, 17·81 gallons. The provision is far from satisfactory both on account of lack of permanency of the supply and the insignificant storage capacity.

(b) **Drainage and Sewerage.**—The whole of the urban portion of the district is sewered. There is no separate system for surface water. The sewage is treated by the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough, by means of bacteria filter beds. The effluent is satisfactory.

(c) Closet Accommodation.

Number of Houses	...	...	...	10,768
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	9,718
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	853
Privies	...	...	...	91 (No water supply or sewer available).
Pails	...	...	...	7

Water closets have now been provided to all houses where a water supply and sewers are available.

(d) **Scavenging.**—Street scavenging, collection and destruction of house refuse are undertaken by the Cleansing Committee of the Corporation.

The following details have been supplied by the Superintendent of that Department :—

(1) Ashpits and Bins in the district :—

Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	3,852
Bins	...	...	...	7,940

(2) Number of Ashpits, Bins and Pails emptied :—

Ashbins emptied	...	...	355,851
Ashpits emptied	...	...	28,846
Loads removed	...	...	11,349
Weight of refuse	...	...	15,900 tons
Dealt with at Destructor	...	...	1,370 tons
Delivered to Tips	...	...	14,530 tons

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(a) Summary of Inspections.

In connection with Infectious Diseases (a) Primary	...	432
(b) Re-visits	...	5726
Slaughter-houses	...	733
Piggeries	...	23
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	61
Milk Shops	...	42
Bakehouses	...	46
Common Lodging-houses	...	21
Vans and Tents	...	9
Offensive Trades	...	187
Factories	...	23
Workshops	...	98
Schools	...	94
Ice Cream Makers	...	49
Canal Boats	...	12
Houses inspected—		
(a) For Nuisances	...	455
(b) Under Housing Acts (excluding (a))	...	327
Re-visits for Nuisances	...	1554
Visits for other causes	...	1261
Interviews with Owners	...	127
,, Contractors	...	71

(b) Defects or Nuisances found.

Defective House Drains	...	559
,, Gullies	...	27
,, Sink Pipes	...	83
,, Sinks	...	26
,, Water Closets	...	237
,, Ashbins	...	37
,, Spouting	...	123
,, Roofs	...	112
,, Pavements, Channelling and Yards	...	43
Other Defects	...	476
Filthy Houses	...	9
Damp Houses	...	74
Insufficient Ventilation	...	18

(c) Notices Served.

(a) Informal	...	..	...	...	...	722
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	102

(d) Result.

Number of Nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	1525
„ „ abated after statutory notice	...	...	...	331
„ „ „ informal notice	...	...	...	1176

Smoke Abatement.—Negotiations have been carried on with the owners of premises emitting grit, noxious fumes and excessive smoke. In every instance considerable mitigation of the nuisances was secured.

No prosecutions were undertaken.

The Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society jointly organised a series of lectures for inspectors and prospective lecturers at the Manchester College of Technology during the autumn.

The Sanitary Inspectors attended, the Health Committee paying their expenses.

The Council are members of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations :—

Public Baths	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses Registered	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	6

Offensive Trades—

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Knacker	...	...	...	...	...	1

Common Lodging-houses	1
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Tents, Vans and similar structures used for human habitation.
Dairies and Cowsheds.

No Bye-laws have been adopted in regard to houses let in lodgings. I consider such a step very desirable, and have advised my Committee to that effect. The number of houses so used is on the increase.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Borough. I therefore do not see the need for Bye-laws regarding them.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Inspected...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Registered and in use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
New Boats registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infringements reported	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	... 23	... 5	... Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	... 144	... —	... Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises)..	236	... —	.. Nil
	—	—	—
Total	... 403	... 5	... Nil
	—	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found.	Number of Defects. Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—		
Want of Cleanliness...	... 1	... 1
Want of Ventilation...	... —	... —
Other Nuisances	... —	... —
Sanitary accommodation—		
Unsuitable or defective...	... 4	... 4
	—	—
Total	... 5	... 5
	—	—

Schools.

Public Elementary—(a) Provided	...	...	1	
„ (b) Non-Provided	...	...	17	
Secondary—Girls	...	...	1	
„ Boys	...	...	1	} One building used in common.
Technical	...	...	1	
Day Continuation	...	...	1	
Junior Day Technical	...	...	1	
Private...	...	...	2	

The Public Elementary Schools are frequently visited and the sanitary arrangements kept under strict observation. Defects are reported to the Education Committee for attention.

All the Schools are supplied by the Corporation water supply and have a sufficiency of fresh water closet accommodation. Most of them are on the trough system and are intended to be flushed automatically.

The system is not satisfactory ; it is too dependent on the personal element, and all caretakers are not sufficiently interested in this part of their work. Great vigilance is necessary to maintain a reasonable condition of cleanliness.

The provision for washing at some of the Schools is far from satisfactory, and lack the degree of cleanliness desirable in a teaching establishment.

The cloak-rooms are not suitable, badly lighted and unheated in most Schools.

A defect common to nearly all Schools in the Borough is the unpaved playground. Cinders are generally used to cover the ground surrounding the School building, with the result that in dry weather a cloud of black dust is floating about, and on wet days the children have to play in a black quagmire, much of which is carried on the boots and clogs and deposited in the class-room.

Efforts are being made to reduce the obnoxious conditions by paving at least some portion of the yards.

The three age groups and specials are inspected yearly in the Public Elementary Schools.

An Inspection Clinic is held weekly for the re-inspection of those found defective, examination of children convalescent from infectious diseases before re-admission to School, inspection of children referred to the Clinic by teachers, etc., including those receiving treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinics.

Clinics for the treatment of dental defects, tonsils and adenoids, defective vision, ear, nose and throat diseases, and the application of artificial sunlight, are provided.

Efforts to prevent the spread of infectious disease in the Schools have been carried out for some years much on the lines recommended in the Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1925.

All School children, whether attending public or private Schools, suffering from an infectious disease and their home contacts are excluded from School for a definite period according to the particular disease, and not re-admitted except on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer.

The examinations for this purpose are held at the Inspection Clinics.

The ascertainment of notifiable infectious cases is generally secured by notifications by medical practitioners. Cases of non-notifiable diseases are reported by Head Teachers, Health Nurses, School Attendance Officers, parents and the Principals of the Private Schools.

The Schools are disinfected on the occasion of an outbreak of infectious disease and during holidays.

The personal books and school appliances of infectious cases are destroyed or occasionally disinfected, and the desk and its surroundings occupied by the child well washed with disinfectant.

It is rare to be able to trace infection to a School mate, except in the case of Measles and Whooping Cough. The home of the infectious child is fumigated by gaseous formaldehyde on convalescence or removal.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	371
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—									
(i) By Local Authority	...		...		...	...	...	...	300
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...		...		...	...	...	...	56

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	782
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1910	327
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	3
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	614

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	487
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) by Owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	127
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—		
(a) by Owners	.. ...	119
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	... ..	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	2
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	2
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	.. ... ..	2
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	Nil
(5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	Nil

<i>D. Number of Houses demolished voluntarily by owners or converted to Workshops</i>	Nil
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—During the year 174 inspections of farms and dairies were made.

The sale of milk in bottles is on the increase in the Borough and meets with the approval of the Committee. Supplies of grade A, pasteurised and sterilised milk are available and meeting with public support.

The Veterinary Inspector made 975 inspections of dairy cattle and took action under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, in 14 cases.

The following is the state of the register on December 31st, 1929 :—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	57
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	34
Dairies	...	...	...	58

Licences have been issued for the sale of grade A milk to seven purveyors and to four for pasteurised milk.

(b) **Meat, etc.**—The slaughter-houses are visited regularly following notice of intention to slaughter and at irregular times. Seven hundred and thirty-three visits were made, and the following number of carcasses inspected :—Cattle, 3,113 ; Sheep, 3,357 ; Pigs, 3,393 ; Total, 9,863 carcasses.

The shops, stalls and vehicles are also kept under constant observation.

There is a general inclination to comply with the Meat Regulations.

There is no public slaughter-house.

Private slaughter-houses : Registered 12 ; Licensed 6 ; Total 18.

With the exception of two they are small and scattered about the district. Efforts are made to secure voluntary surrender of the registered slaughter-houses as opportunity arises.

The following unsound food was condemned, voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Beef	...	...	...	4782 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	4575 „
Fruit	...	...	...	28 „
Kippers (boxes)	...	...	...	3

A prosecution was undertaken for exposing for sale 11 turkeys unfit for the food of man.

A conviction of three months and one month imprisonment respectively was secured.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**—The Lancashire County Council carry out the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Samples for analysis are taken by the County Police.

The Local Police Superintendent reports that during 1929 the following samples were taken in the area and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	107
Butter	...	...	...	...	6
Margarine	...	...	...	...	4
Lard	...	...	...	...	6
Tea	...	...	..	...	4
Pepper	...	...	...	...	5
Coffee	...	...	...	...	4
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese	..	...	...	...	4
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	...	1
Syrup	...	...	...	...	1
Bicarbonate of Soda		...	..	...	2
Sugar	...	...	...	...	1
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	1
Mustard	...	...	...	..	1
Total					148

Four persons were prosecuted during the year for selling milk not of the nature and substance demanded, and were dealt with as follows :—

- 1 person fined £5 (in each of two cases).
- 2 persons fined £5.
- 1 person fined £10 (in each of two cases).

PREVELANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever was again prevalent during the year. Most of the cases suffered from a mild type of the disease, and all recovered.

The following tables show the distribution of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever as regards (a) period of the year, (b) age of the patients :—

(a) **Distribution**—period of the year.

Month.	Cases.
January	9
February	8
March	14
April	2
May	14
June	3
July	11
August	14
September	17
October	12
November	14
December	3
Total	121

(b) **Distribution**—age of patients.

Under 1 year	1
1-2 years	2
2-3 „	3
3-4 „	7
4-5 „	7
5-10 „	78
10-15 „	15
15-20 „	6
20-35 „	2
35-45 „	—
45-65 „	—
Total	121

Careful investigation is made in each case to ascertain the source of infection and method of spread.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied free to the medical practitioners in doses of 4,000 units, and they are urged to use it early and freely. They are further advised to use it even in doubtful cases pending a final decision of the diagnosis.

Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified.

No case of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever was notified.

One hundred and ten cases of Pneumonia were notified.

SMALL-POX.

One hundred and sixteen cases of Small-pox were notified during the year. They were all of the mild type, with no death due to the disease.

One patient, aged $1\frac{4}{12}$, was removed to the Small-pox Hospital, ultimately dying of (1) (a) Tubercular Meningitis, (b) General Tuberculosis, (2) Variola (Small-pox),

The Registrar General classifies his death as one due to Small-pox in Leigh.

The following are a few statistical facts :—

Age	Under one	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Number	1	7	22	23	20	6	5	7	20	5	116

Sex { Males ... 77
Females ... 39

Vaccinal condition { (a) Unvaccinated ... 79
(b) Vaccinated ... 36
(c) Doubtful ... 1

Of those vaccinated the period between the vaccination and the attack of the disease varied from 10 to 77 years.

All were removed to the Isolation Hospital as soon as discovered.

No. of Contacts...	...	...	...	2707
No. of Contacts vaccinated	...	...	...	1815
No. of visits to Contacts ...	...	...	...	49105
Schools affected ...	...	...	...	13
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	33

Children attending schools were inspected daily for 16 days.

No. of visits to absentees from School	...	1137
--	-----	------

The Public Vaccinators placed their services unreservedly at our disposal, so that I did not find it necessary to undertake any vaccinations myself.

A special report on the outbreak is being prepared and will be presented later.

LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements exist for the bacteriological examinations of swabs and sputum, the carrying out of Widal tests, and examination of cerebro-spinal fluid. Telephonic communication is made to the medical practitioner in cases of positive results, and a report by post is sent in every case to this department.

The following table shows the number submitted during the year, with the results :—

Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swab 	4	41	45
Sputum 	1	2	3
Blood Test... 	—	1	1

Diphtheria anti-toxin and swabs are supplied by the Local Authority and special arrangements are made to facilitate the distribution to medical practitioners so that they may always have in their possession one swab and a preliminary dose of serum for immediate use. They are encouraged to administer an early application even to very doubtful cases of the disease.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following diseases were compulsorily notifiable in the area :—

Small-pox
 Cholera
 Membranous Croup
 Erysipelas
 Scarlet Fever
 Typhus Fever
 Typhoid Fever
 Enteric Fever
 Continued Fever
 Relapsing Fever
 Puerperal Fever
 Cerebro-Spinal Fever
 Acute Poliomyelitis
 Encephalitis Lethargica
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 Tuberculosis
 Malaria
 Dysentery
 Trench Fever
 Acute Primary Pneumonia
 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

Chicken-pox was compulsorily notifiable for six months, from May to October, 1929.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Case Rate per 1000 living, Leigh.
Small-pox 	2·47
Scarlet Fever... ...	2·58
Diphtheria 	0·59
Enteric Fever ...	0·00
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0·04
Puerperal Fever ...	0·02
Erysipelas 	0·59

On account of the crowded condition of most of the homes, the patients suffering from Diphtheria, and more than half of those suffering from Scarlet Fever, are removed to the Isolation Hospital. In other cases isolation is strictly enforced.

Cases of all infectious diseases are admissable to the Hospital, but it is seldom that a patient suffering from any disease other than Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever is admitted.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, where the condition of the patient and the circumstances of the home are favourable, are nursed at home.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified, Number of Deaths from these Diseases, Number of Cases removed to Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the year 1929.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED													HOSPITAL		
	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
Smallpox ...	116	1	2	—	2	3	22	23	20	11	7	20	5	1	116	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	28	—	—	2	1	1	9	3	5	4	—	3	—	1	24	1
Erysipelas ...	28	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	3	11	4	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	121	1	2	3	7	7	78	15	6	2	—	—	—	—	98	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	110	9	7	3	5	5	16	6	5	21	14	17	2	87	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	32	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	12	9	5	—	32	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	24	—	—	4	1	—	5	4	3	4	2	1	—	11	54	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	161	6	7	8	16	11	106	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any other Disease notified in the District:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	634	27	18	20	33	28	238	58	46	62	35	57	12	139	294	2

Disinfection of premises and materials is carried out by the staff of the Health Department. All dwelling-houses are dealt with on death, removal or convalescence of infectious patients. Other premises are frequently disinfected on request and where necessity is apparent. The Schools are also frequently disinfected—particularly during periods of epidemics or the known presence of an infectious child. Private Schools are treated on request. Gaseous Formaldehyde is used for buildings, and a steam disinfector is available for clothes, bedding, etc. Three hundred and twenty premises were disinfected during the year on account of the following diseases .—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	118
Small-pox	...	...	...	..	113
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	29
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	54
Cancer	...	...	...	...	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1

Forty-one School premises were disinfected after the following diseases :—

Small-pox	...	...	...	...	36
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	4

Steam Disinfection of the following bedding was carried out :—

No. of Beds disinfected	135
,, Bundles of Bedclothes	143
,, Beds from Institutions	10
	<hr/>
Total	228

Library books found in houses in which infectious disease is present are confiscated and either disinfected and returned to the Library or if dirty and dilapidated destroyed.

The following are particulars of library books so dealt with :—

No. of Books disinfected and returned to Library	...	...	91
No. of Books destroyed	...	...	67
Total	...	...	158

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests or immunization against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Information of the presence of non-notifiable infectious diseases is very scant. A few cases of illness were notified by the parents, but the majority were ascertained through the Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Health Nurses.

As far as possible each case was visited by a Health Nurse at least once to impress on the parents the importance of medical attendance. When infectious cases are prevalent the Head Teacher of each School makes a daily return of children absent from School on account of illness supposed to be infectious. This practice is found to be of great service, particularly in the case of non-notifiable infectious diseases.

There is no disinfecting station ; bedding and other clothing are treated in the steam disinfecter.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

			No. of Cases notified.		No. of Deaths.		No. of Cases removed to Hospital.		No. of Deaths in Hospital.
Small-pox	...	...	116	...	1	...	116	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	28	...	1	...	24	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	28	...	—	...	1	...	—
Scarlet Fever	..	...	121	...	—	..	98	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			8	...	—	...	—	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	110	...	87	...	—	...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica..			3	...	—	...	2	...	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Number Notified.	CASES TREATED.		Vision Un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
8	8	—	8	Nil	Nil	Nil

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 56 newly ascertained cases of all forms of Tuberculosis notified during the year, with 43 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·91 per 1000, of which 0·68 was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dispensary and Sanatorium treatment is carried out by the County Council ; also institutional treatment of surgical Tuberculosis. The Chief Dispensary of one of the County Areas is situated in the Borough. Seven deaths due to Tuberculosis occurred in cases which had not been previously notified as suffering from the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1929.

NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
Age periods. Years.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
0-1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1-5	...	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	0		
5-10	...	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0		
10-15	...	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1		
15-20	...	0	4	2	1	2	3	2	1		
20-25	...	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0		
25-35	...	1	8	2	2	2	5	0	1		
35-45	...	5	4	2	0	2	2	0	0		
45-55	...	3	0	0	1	6	0	0	1		
55-65	...	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0		
65 and upwards	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		13	19	13	11	17	15	7	4		
Totals	...	32		24		32		11			

OCCUPATION OF NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Under 5 years	...	...	6	Cotton Operatives	..	...	11
Scholars (5 to 14 years)	...	...	8	Weavers	...	...	3
Domestic	...	...	10	Bus Driver	...	...	1
Coal Miners	...	...	6	Tram Inspector	...	...	1
No occupation	.	...	6	Pit Brow	..	...	1
Oil Salesman	...	...	1	Policeman	...	...	1
Vanman	...	...	1				

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

No. of Cases—			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
(a) On Register at commencement of year			92	59	151	61	69	130	153	128	281
(b) Notified for first time during the year			13	19	32	13	11	24	26	30	56
Total (a) and (b)...			105	78	183	74	80	154	179	158	337
(c) Removed from Register during the year			27	28	55	10	6	16	37	34	71
(d) Remaining on Register at end of year			78	50	128	64	74	138	142	124	266

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No employee of the milk trade was notified as suffering from Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No occasion arose requiring the Section to be used.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

A Municipal Health Week was held from November 24th to 29th, 1929, inclusive.

Mr. Bowen Partington conducted the work and addressed a large number of meetings of various kinds.

Over 5,000 school children were shown films illustrating health propaganda.

All the meetings were exceedingly well-attended and a keen interest in the subject of personal health was manifest. Several enquires have since been made as to when Mr. Partington is coming again

In six days 25 meetings were held, attended by approximately 10,250 people.

The following are the details :—

Sunday, November 24th—		No. attended.
10-30 a.m.	King Street Wesleyan Church	... 200 mixed
2-0 p.m.	„ „	... 200 „
3-0 p.m.	British Legion	... 40 men
6-30 p.m.	Leigh Parish Church	... 750 mixed
Monday, November 25th—		
12-30 p.m.	Courtauld's New Mill	... 300 women
3-0 p.m.	Corporation Welfare Centre	... 80 „
Tuesday, November 26th—		
9-45 to 10-45 a.m.	Children at Cinema	... 750 children
11-0 to 12-0 a.m.	„	... 750 „
12-30 p.m.	Leigh Manufacturing Co.	... 350 mixed
7-0 p.m.	King Street Wesleyan Church	... 180 women
Wednesday, November 27th—		
9-45 to 10-45 a.m.	Children at Cinema	... 750 children
11-0 to 12-0 noon.	„	.. 750 „
12-30 p.m.	Callender's Cable Works	... 50 mixed
2-30 p.m.	Parish Church Institute	.. 160 women
3-15 p.m.	Primitive Methodist Church	... 180 „
7-30 p.m.	Cook Street Chapel	... 200 mixed
Thursday, November 28th—		
9-45 to 10-45 a.m.	Children at Cinema	... 750 children
11-0 to 12-0 noon.	„	... 750 „
12-30 p.m.	Lilford Weaving Co.	... 400 mixed
3-0 p.m.	Co-operative Hall, Women's Guild	... 50 women
7-0 p.m.	Scouts & Guides, Parish Church School.	220 mixed
8-0 p.m.	Young Women, Parish Church School	.. 40 women
Friday, November 29th—		
10-45 to 12 noon.	Children at Cinema	... 650 children
12-30 p.m.	Carrington Mill Co.	... 180 mixed
7-30 p.m.	Final Mass Meeting in Co-operative Hall. Speaker, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Bart. Many turned away owing to hall being packed	... 900 mixed

Meetings held, 25. Numbers present, 5,080 adults, 5,150 children.

The week's activities were brought to a close by a meeting in the Co-operative Hall of some 900 adults addressed by Sir Wm. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart.

I am satisfied that permanent improvement in the personal habits of many people has resulted from the information given at the meetings.

The total expenditure amounted to £30 17s. 9d.

A very large amount of work has been done by the department during the year, and I have to thank every member of the staff for their hearty co-operation.

At the same time I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the cordial support afforded me by the Health Committee and the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. CLAY BECKITT,

Medical Officer of Health.

